1: Lin E-5 (1943) 1947 AE4 Lolo AE4

[16] CHAPTER 2

THE CLAN

614 619 In the Lolo community in Liang Shan, the clan is the most extensive organization. For the purpose of resisting outside invaders, interclan relationship takes the form of a confederation, somewhat like a tribal organization. But after the crisis is over, each clan returns to its separate ways and takes care of its own affairs independently. There is no permanent organization above the clan.

614 [184] The Lolo clan is divided into main and auxiliary branches. The clan organization to be discussed here is that of the black Lolo since the white Lolo are subject to the black masters and do not have a clan system of their own. The main branches of the black Lolo are En-cha, A-cho, A-lo, A-su, A-hou, and Su-ko. Of these the En-cha is the most populous as well as the most important branch in the Lei-po, Ma-pien, P'ing-shan, and O-pien region.

613 The En-cha branch is the general name for the twelve Kan P'u-t'ien branches, comprising the Kan clan and the P'u-t'ien clan. The Kan clan, located in the north, extends into the O-pien county and is subdivided into several auxiliary branches. The P'-u-t'ien clan is further divided into eleven auxiliary branches: Hou-p'u, Li-o, Shih-t'u, Li-pieh, Keng-erh, Shui-lu, Li-t'u, A-chih, Wu-p'ao, Shê-p'i, and Nuan-o. The first five branches, known as the five lower branches, are distributed in the area around Hsi-ning on the P'ing-shan border and extend into Lei-po county. They have numerous minor branches and are considered fierce and warlike. Besides these five lower branches, the other six branches populate mainly the territory of Ma-pien county. Of all the twelve branches, Hou-p'u is the strongest and its sphere of influence covers a wide area in the three counties of Lei-po, Ma-pien, and P'ing-shan.

The En-cha branch, that is, the twelve Kan-P'u-t'ien branches of the Lei-Ma-P'ing-O area, also extends into the Ta-liang Shan region. Instead of acting as a barrier to the different branches, Huang-mao Kang serves as the point of contact and gathering place for them. In view of their rapid growth, complicated interrelationship, and constant seizure of each other's territory, there can be no definite boundary for the different branches.

*[Errata. Should be black Lolo — Analyst]

614 Next to the En-cha are the A-cho and A-lo branches.
631 These are the most important branches between Lei-po and Chao-chüeh. The ancestors of the A-cho branch once submitted to Chinese rule in the fourth year of the Ming emperor Hung-wu (1371) and were given the official position of t'u-szu [native chief] and the Chinese name Yang as their family name. They were known to the people in the frontier regions as Yang T'u-szu. During the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, in order to control the Lolo people in these regions, the t'u-szu system, which was hereditary, was established by the government. In the 43rd year of the Ch'ing emperor K'ang-hsi (1704), the t'u-szu [17] office was set up at Ch'ien-wan-kuan with all the present Kan P'u-t'ien, A-cho, and A-lo branches, as well as the nine Sinicized Lolo branches in the Lei-po area under its jurisdiction. Whenever rebellions broke out among the Lolo, the government would ask the t'u-szu to pacify them. So the t'u-szu performed an important function for the government. Towards the end of the Ch'ing dynasty, the t'u-szu moved his headquarters to Wang-shen P'o below Ta-ch'i Shan outside the north gate of Lei-po. In the early years of the Republic (1910's) the headquarters was moved back inside the city. In 1927, the incumbent Yang T'u-szu died without any male heir and was survived only by a daughter, Tai-t'i. She is now twenty-two. All the Lolo still respect her a great deal, but the former family prestige and influence are gone. The A-lo branch is
● 613 divided into four auxiliary branches called Wu-ch'i, Pu-chi, Li-ch'ü, and Mo-shih. They extend from Lei-po westward to the center of the Ta-liang Shan and Mei-ku Ho area and further westward to Chu-heh. In all these regions the influence of the A-lo branch still prevails.

[614] A-su, a small branch between Lei-po and Chao-chüeh,
613 has an independent clan system. Besides those mentioned
177 above, there are nine Sinicized Lolo families in the Lei-po area. These are former members of the Kan P'u-t'ien, A-cho, and A-lo branches who have surrendered to the Chinese government and have been given Chinese family names. The Chinese in this area call them the nine inner branches to distinguish them from the un-Sinicized Lolo of the A-cho and A-lo branches and the five lower Kan P'u-t'ien branches. The nine inner branches include the following families: Ting, Lu, Chu, Hu, Han, Hsu, Ma, Su, and An. These nine families are distributed in an area between Lei-po and Huang-mao Kang, also northward to Ta-ku Tui, Hsiao-ku Tui, and Lan-pa-tzu, and southward across the Chin-sha Chiang to Yunnan province.